AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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WHOLE NO. 1226 — WILLIAM GREEN, President — WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1934 — FRANK MORRISON, Secretary — VOL. 24, NO. 41

Men of the noblest dispositions think themselves happiest when others share their happiness with them.—Seneca.

Editorial

Social Crime of Unemployment

The determination of the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor to make a nation-wide drive on both the economic and political fronts for the inauguration of the 30-hour week as a partial remedy for unemployment should receive the whole-hearted support of every patriotic citizen.

The necessity for militant action by organized labor to secure the shorter work week is emphasized by the terrible toll levied on the millions of unemployed and their families in other ways than the direct suffering caused by hunger and lack of sufficient clothing and shelter and the failure of federal, state and local authorities adequately to provide for those who are jobless through no fault of their own.

The extent of this untold suffering is tersely and poignantly recited by Newton D. Baker, chairman of the National Citizens Committee of the 1934 Mobilization for Human Needs. In discussing the effects of prolonged unemployment on the health of the unemployed and their families, Mr. Baker says:

"Unemployment increases sickness. A study made by the Milbank Fund in eight industrial cities reveals that there is 48 per cent more illness in families of the unemployed than in families having full-time workers. * * * One-half of all the care administered in the voluntary hospitals of today is given free—an increase of 46 per cent over 1929. Hospital facilities are overcrowded by the new poor who cannot pay—empty-handed and cannot pay. The wards overflow, and patients lie on cots in the corridors. At the same time the earnings of the hospitals-from pay patients have fallen off, as have the contributions and the endowment incomes."

Turning to the millions of jobless who are not yet registered on relief rolls, but whose needs are desperate, Mr. Baker adds:

"The relief rolls include millions, but there are perhaps as many needy off the rolls as on, people near the end of their resources and still struggling unaided. They have no margin left for health protection when sickness comes. They are too poor and too distraught to give their children proper care, or to keep them in mind of their old dauntless in their years of trial. * * * Normal childhood is peculiarly a prey to the ills of the depression. Today more children by 30 per cent are cared for outside their homes than five years ago, and the number who should be taken away from homes demoralized and brutalized by the unexampled poverty of the time is legion.

"In homes subsisting on public relief allowances are 1,000,000 boys and girls. * * * Surveys show that one-fifth of all pre-school children are undernourished; that one-third of all children are physically or mentally handicapped, and that only 20 per cent of handicapped children receive adequate care."

How are the various governments—federal, state and local—measuring up to these emergencies? According to Mr. Baker, "public relief of unemployment falls far short of meeting the need" created by the 48 per cent more illness in families of the jobless than in families where the workers have full-time jobs. "It cannot," he says, "pay for medical care" for these sick people.

With regard to hospitals whose "wards overflow" and whose "patients lie on cots in the corridors," he declares the "hospitals and nursing associations that are supported by taxes cannot meet the emergency" because public appropriations for their support have been cut down.

When it comes to the 7,000,000 children in homes depending on public allowances for their living, Mr. Baker states "they get little from relief expenditures but the barest means of keeping the spark of life in the body."

This is the picture of existing nation-wide distress imposed on millions of workers and their dependents by those who own and control industry. They stolidly refuse to reduce the length of the work week and open the doors of their factories to jobless workers and women, unless they are assured the extortionate profits which they extracted from the workers under the Old Deal.

Still animated with the never-satisfied greed of Shylock, too many industrial leaders seek to apply now the same business policies which brought about the devastating depression and which have prevented recovery.

With hearts hardened by the unemployment and suffering so poignantly described by Mr. Baker, these industrial bourbons lock their mills, close the opportunities of employment, and brazenly say to the jobless army: We will not permit you to make the things you require for yourselves and your dependents unless we draw fat dividend checks from all the necessaries of life you produce. We take this Shylock position despite the fact that every one of the factories which are now our private property was built from the surplus wealth which you workers, yourselves, produced in the years of prosperity, and which we, under an industrial system operated only for maximum profits, supported by the letter of the law and the dicta of the courts, appropriated to be used for your further exploitation.

This is time for America to end this anti-social policy of these blatant business reactionaries by making the 30-hour week the American standard. This task, a task of Labor, compulsory for all industries throughout the length and breadth of the United States.

When that is done, and hundreds of thousands of the jobless put to work at good wages, much of the suffering cited by Mr. Baker will automatically cease.

Until the 30-hour week is made compulsory the suffering will continue and will constitute an outstanding disgrace to our American civilization.

Walter M. Citrine Flays Dictatorships And Appeals for Aid of European Workers

Famous Head of International Federation of Trade Unions and Secretary of British Trade Union Congress, Addresses A. F. of L. Convention

By A. F. of L. News Service.

San Francisco, Calif.—One of the most stirring addresses to be delivered before the fifty-fourth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor here was that of Walter McLennon Citrine, general secretary of the British Trade Union Congress and head of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

Much enlighten d information was given the delegates although the address was avowedly an appeal to American labor to assist the International Federation of Trade Unions in its fight against Fascism and to secure that free institutions should be restored to the people of the world."

Mr. Citrine described the government-controlled trade unions of Germany, Austria, Italy and Russia. He said there was no longer danger that workers of the world would be misled by Communism but that the solid danger was the spread of Fascist dictatorships.

"The battle of democracy, said Mr. Citrine, was being fought in Europe and he pleaded for "all possible financial and material support" from the American labor movement.

"I come to you for help," he said in concluding his hour-long address which contained a graphic story of the failure of Fascism to carry out its promises."

The speech was received with enthusiastic applause, the delegates rising as a tribute to the speaker.

William Green, president of the Federation, promised that Mr. Citrine's appeal would find a hearty response from the labor movement. He was confident that before the convention ended the delegates would speak out "in no uncertain terms" on the problem of dictatorships.

Renowned Jew Speaks

Mr. Citrine's remarks were supplemented by B. Charney Vladeck of New York, head of the national labor chest to combat Fascism and Nazism. Mr. Vladeck's theme was that ever since the dawn of the industrial era the Jews have been a true barometer for the labor movement since "whenever a government begins to persecute the Jews it inevitably follows by persecuting the workers."

Vladeck, general manager of The Jewish Daily Forward, declared that the foreign-born workers were among the most constructive and militant of the forces in the labor movement and pledged that the Jewish trade unionists would not falter in the struggle against tyrannical forces seeking to crush democracy.

In thanking Mr. Vladeck for his address Mr. Green said that during his term of office he had been heartened by the devotion of the Jewish trade unionists who, with the workers of other nationalities, stood loyally by the Federation.

Sentiment for Unemployment Insurance Is Growing, A. F. of L. Council Reports

By A. F. of L. News Service.

San Francisco, Calif.—Although the State of Wisconsin is the only State which has an unemployment insurance law, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor finds the sentiment in favor of such legislation growing rapidly, according to their annual report to the convention of the Federation in session here, which states that "public men who had opposed this legislation have changed to its support," the Council continued:

"During the first eight months of 1933 more than 100 unemployment insurance bills were introduced in 25 State legislatures. Bills passed one house in New York, Connecticut, California, Ohio, Minnesota and Utah, but failed of enactment owing to congestion caused by various bills in other houses. New Hampshire, Maine, Oregon, Louisiana, North Carolina, Virginia, Illinois and Colorado have appointed commissions to study the unemployment question."

On the subject of Federal unemployment insurance legislation, the report said:

"It is definitely understood that Congress cannot enact a Federal unemployment insurance law. In 1921, Senator Wagner secured the appointment of a committee to make a general study of the unemployment insurance systems in use by private interests in the United States and by foreign governments with a view to determine in what manner such systems were instituted and were being operated. In its report the committee said: 'The subject of unemployment insurance is not within the sphere of Congressional action.'

"Based on the investigation made by the Senate Committee of which he was chairman, Senator Wagner introduced an unemployment insurance bill. It provided for a 3 per cent Federal tax on the payrolls of all employers of 10 or more persons with a proviso that any contribution that any employer had made to an unemployment fund under an approved State law would be subtracted from the 3 per cent Federal tax. Farmers, employers of domestics and those in Government service were excluded as in the various State bills that have been proposed. President Green appeared at the hearing held by the Ways and Means Committee of the House in favor of the Wagner-Lewis Unemployment Insurance Bill. The committee voted to report the bill favorably, but for some reason no action was done. No hearing was held in the Senate. Both Senator Wagner and Representative Lewis will reintroduce the bill in the next Congress."

MERGER OF UNIONS URGED BY GORMAN

Would Amalgamate Needle - Trade Unions, With 775,000 Members Now In Ranks

By A. F. of L. News Service.

San Francisco, Calif.—Francis J. Gorman, vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, in an address before the A. F. of L. convention here, proposed the amalgamation of all existing needle trades unions, with a present membership of about 775,000.

After telling the delegates that his organization had just won one of the most amazing victories ever recorded in the annals of the A. F. of L., and explaining many of the points of the victory, Mr. Gorman made a splendid appeal for amalgamation and further organization. He stated that the apparel trades held a potential membership of 3,000,000 and added that unless the leaders bring this vast army of workers into the fold of organization within a year.

The proposed affiliates would include garment and cloak makers, dressmakers, men's clothing workers and millinery and hat makers.

"I cannot conceive of a greater and more logical achievement for the American labor movement at this moment than a merger of all the textile and garment-making unions into one body, rich in experience and resources and ready to defend effectively the working conditions of these 3,000,000 workers," he declared. "Such a body would not only be a mighty weapon in the hands of the textile and the garment workers, but it would stand out as a tower of invincible strength for the labor movement in all industry in the United States."

BREWERY WORKERS' OLD JURISDICTIONAL CLAIMS STAND AS DECIDED IN 1933

By A. F. of L. News Service.

San Francisco, Calif.—A report by the executive council on the claims of workers respecting engineers, firemen and teamsters, was referred by vote of the A. F. of L. convention back to the Executive Council.

The report pledged the council to see to it that the decision of last year's convention on this dispute be observed. The decision grants jurisdiction over the teamsters, engineers and firemen in breweries to the respective unions, compelling the brewery workers to relinquish these members.

The vote on this question was taken as a preliminary skirmish but not a decisive one in the struggle of the opponents of industrial unionism versus craft unionism.

On a roll call the vote was 15,553 for the report and 9,305 against. One vote is allowed for every 100 members.

30-HOUR WEEK LAW WILL BE OPPOSED BY NRA LEADERS

Reported As At Present Strongly Favoring Flexibility, With Hours Fixed By Collective Bargaining—Economists Said To Favor Law.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—Notwithstanding the plea of labor for the establishment of the 30-hour week in industry by law, as is immediately proposed and will relieve unemployment, it is reported that leading executives of the National Recovery Administration will definitely oppose such a proposed law, which all agree is certain to come up in the next session of Congress. No official statement has been issued, although private expressions indicate definitely to this conclusion.

However, it is stated on good authority that President Roosevelt is prepared to fight hard to make collective bargaining the unquestioned right of all workers; and he, as well as some of the new NRA chiefs, is said to favor the 30-hour week principle particularly for certain industries. But they would like to see how it all at first through before long and, what labor regards as unnecessary, coaxing and bickering with the powerful capitalists who always strenuously oppose, and have always opposed, the 30-hour work week.

The new NRA board is known to have discussed the 30-hour work week, although it is admitted that no conferences held here, and are reported to strongly favor flexibility of the working day or the govern working hours, or to permit them to be determined by collective bargaining, under NRA influence.

Expressions so far observed from industrial leaders also indicate a vast majority opposed to the 30-hour work week, although it is admitted that some of these leaders usually oppose about anything that labor favors.

Many Favor Law

Expressed opinions of social workers and able economists nearly all favor the position of the American Federation of Labor, by agreeing that the establishment of the 30-hour week by law is the only immediate spread of work, the relief of unemployment and the sound economic development and progress of the country.

It is understood that a series of conferences will be started soon between recognized leaders of both labor and industry, with President Roosevelt, Donald Richberg and others present. While the so-called capital-labor "truce" will be the chief subject of these conferences, the 30-hour work week is certain to be discussed; for it is definitely understood that labor will not relinquish its right to fight unceasingly for the enactment of a law firmly establishing the 30-hour work week.

A. F. OF L. OPPOSES GENERAL SALES TAX

Resolution Adopted At Convention Says "Taxation Should Be Based On Ability To Pay"—Many Subjects Are Considered By Delegates.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

San Francisco, Calif.—The general sales tax, reported as being urged upon the Federal Government by some individuals and a chain of newspapers, has been condemned by labor as "the most iniquitous of all taxes."

A resolution carrying this condemnation was passed by the 54th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor here, the resolution urged that all taxes be based upon ability to pay, and made special mention of income and inheritance taxes.

Many Subjects Considered

Numerous subjects affecting the welfare of labor were considered each day by the more than 450 delegates to the convention. Some idea of the vast amount of work accomplished may be gained from the fact that the 54th annual convention reports were considered and adopted in one day of two sessions.

Other resolutions adopted included: Protesting the endangering of the educational system through economy measures, condemning the teaching of fascism in the public schools of Italy, and expressing confidence in State universities and kindergartens.

Attacking the Ford Manufacturing Co. of Kohler, Wis., for its company union and other labor policies.

Urging the building of international highway from Canada to Mexico.

Urging continuance of the Federal housing program.

Demanding non-competitive industries be brought under the NRA.

COMMITTEE REPORTS NAZI BOYCOTT IS EFFECTIVE

By A. F. of L. News Service.

San Francisco, Calif.—The committee appointed last year to report on the effectiveness of the boycott ordered by the 1933 A. F. of L. convention on German goods produced under the Nazi government, has submitted a very favorable report to the 54th annual A. F. of L. convention.

The report declared that the boycott has been effective and urged that Labor in America "vigorously protest to the crushing of trade unions and the enslavement of the erstwhile free workers of Germany," and that trade unionists "continue to employ in this fight the traditional trade union weapon, the boycott, against the Nazi government until labor in Germany is again made free and the persecution authorized by the Nazi government of our fellow-men simply because of their race or creed shall cease."

The committee consisted of Joseph P. Ryan, president of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council; John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and Selma M. Borchardt, Washington, D. C., of the American Federation of Teachers.

30-Hour Week Is Set As Goal For Which Labor Will Fight

A. F. of L. Convention Votes Unanimously for Placing Workers on Six-Hour Day, Five-Day Week, Without Wage Reduction; Will Promptly Relieve Unemployment and Aid Prosperity of All

By A. F. of L. News Service.

San Francisco, Calif.—The American Federation of Labor has definitely gone on record as favoring the six-hour day and five-day week, without reduction in existing wage scales, for all wage earners of America, for which it will fight earnestly as one of the outstanding planks in its program of progress.

The subject came before the 54th annual A. F. of L. convention here formally with the report of a special committee, read by its secretary, John Simons, in which approval was given the proposal to re-affirm the shorter work week policy adopted two years ago. The committee's report also insisted that there must not be a reduction in weekly wages. The report was adopted by unanimous vote of the delegates.

Will Support Law

The report declared that the shorter work week must now be "the paramount purpose" of the Federation, and the executive council was called upon to spare no efforts to have this legislation enacted.

Maintaining that the right to a job was a fundamental right, the report asserted that only on the basis of lessened labor hours and enlarged consuming power could prosperity be restored. Approval of the Black-Connery bill was then proposed.

President Green Speaks

The vote was taken after President William Green had declared that organized labor was "unalterable and uncompromising" in its purpose to drive forward "until the six-hour day and five-day week are universally accepted and universally applied."

Asserting that labor would mobilize all its efforts in the campaign that will begin with the ending of the convention, Mr. Green said that the battle would be fought on two fronts, economic and legislative.

In supporting the committee report Mr. Green said that labor's first declaration for the thirty-hour week was received in some quarters with the belief that it meant less work, but he maintained that what it really aimed at was to create additional work opportunities for millions now idle.

Mr. Green's "fighting" speech was received with an outburst of applause, the delegates rising to cheer his declaration while the auditorium resounded to their shrill whistles and cries of approval.

Benefits Apply To All

Mr. Green explained that all Congressional candidates were being asked to give their views on the Black-Connery bill and these replies would be broadcast to the voters. He said that on the solid foundation of the principle of purchasing power must be kept up the Federation would stand.

"We will mobilize all the workers and their friends in this move," he added. "We do not ask for it for any special group; we ask for it in private industry and in the government service. We offer it as a challenge to government and to industry.

"From this convention there will go out a united and determined army that will drive home acceptance of the five-day week and six-hour day, and nothing will stop us in the realization of this economic reform."

The report was also urged upon the delegates by E. J. Gainer, of the Letter Carriers Association, of Washington, D. C., who was chairman of the committee, by Andrew Furuseth of the International Seamen's Union, and others.

PWA Program May Be Enlarged To Help Meet Unemployment Need

President Roosevelt Has Plan Under Consideration; Ickes, Hopkins and Other Officials Confer on Probable Needs to Provide Necessary Work

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—President Roosevelt is reported as determined to rid the country of its "permanent" army of unemployed and is in connection is considering additions to the public works program said to be more sweeping in scope than anything heretofore put forward by the Administration.

Conferences have been held with Interior Secretary Ickes, who is also Public Works Administrator; Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, and other officials. It is said these conferences will continue until some definite decision is reached. It is held as probable by those close to the Administration that at least one billion and possibly two billion dollars for PWA projects may be asked of the forthcoming Congress.

Numerous Details Considered

Embraced within the recommendations to Congress probably will be Roosevelt's ideas for land and water conservation, including the retirement of millions of acres in sub-marginal soil for the development of water power.

The $3,700,000,000 public works fund voted by Congress has been exhausted by actual expenditures or allotments. Unofficially, it was said that a billion dollars and perhaps twice that might be needed for the double purpose of relieving unemployment and developing the nation's resources, although Ickes refused to talk in figures.

Send Ide to Land

A phase of the planned use of land would be the transfer of idle in the cities to subsistence homesteads Hopkins wants to substitute work for direct relief wherever possible during the next few months. Under discussion also is expansion of the program which calls for leasing of factories where the idle could make necessities for relief distribution.

Industrial Leaders Oppose Labor "Truce"

By A. F. of L. News Service.

New York.—According to a special article appearing in the New York Journal of Commerce, presumably following an extensive inquiry, industry will not submit voluntarily to arbitration by the various new labor relation boards. Neither will industry enter into a truce with labor on the terms proposed by President Roosevelt.

Corporation executives in charge of industrial relations, it was learned, have become convinced that the Administration is more than ever "committed to the cause of organized labor" and "industry will not write a blank check."

Because industrial leaders are opposed to the proposed truce, failure of the Industrial Council's efforts in this respect is predicted.

On the other hand, organized labor through President William Green of the A. F. of L., has announced complete willingness to confer with President Roosevelt regarding the proposed truce and to continue its established policy of co-operating in every possible way with the Government.

PRESIDENT GREEN SOUNDS WARNING AGAINST ALL WAR

By A. F. of L. News Service.

San Francisco.—Speaking at a session of the 54th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor here, which was attended by fraternal delegates from Canada and England, President William Green sounded a strong warning against war talk and all war.

Especially interesting paragraphs of his statement on the subject included the following:

"Millions of the world must unite solidly to prevent what seems to be an approaching war.

"We believe that the purpose and spirit of the workers of the world is to see that war will never occur again.

"We cannot allow these with a mad lust for power to have their way. They must not be allowed to command masses of people to march out on the battlefield and destroy each other."

The interest of the common people, Green said, is to preserve peace, for "we abhor war in any form."

MAX WINTER AT CONVENTION

San Francisco, Calif.—Among the many fraternal delegates at the fifty-fourth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor here is Max Winter, exiled mayor of Vienna, Austria.

In a brilliant address before the convention, Mayor Winter declared: "The unhappy workers of Austria 'stand as the innocent victims of the world's most vicious dictatorship." President Green made a very sympathetic response to the speech.

LABOR BRIEFS

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Lieut. Kilnourne Johnston (and please note the "t"), son of General Hugh S. Johnson, has been named as acting administrator of the manufacturing division of NRA.

Communists were reported as especially active during the A. F. of L. convention in San Francisco, in devious ways. On one occasion, three agitators were removed from the Civic Auditorium by detectives.

In a speech at Ogden, Utah, prior to the A. F. of L. convention in San Francisco, Wilbur Cohen stated that the reorganization of NRA should include three fundamentals: (1) the principle of collective bargaining, (2) abolition of child labor and (3) maintenance of minimum wages.

The North Carolina Granite Corporation has been ordered by the National Labor Relations Board to abandon its "company union," held to have been created through duress and bribery, and deal only with the local of the Granite Cutters' International Association, or the firm will lose its NRA "Blue Eagle."

A proposal to permit increasing the number of performances by road shows from 5 to 10 a week, without any increase in wages, has been rejected by the Actors' Equity Association.

Madame Secretary Perkins has a new hat. A union-made hat, presented to her while attending the A. F. of L. convention in San Francisco, by milliners workers affiliated with the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union. Furthermore, she said she'd wear it "as an example of the good will of a great and growing union."

FEDERAL JOBS INCREASE; CIVIL SERVICE GAINING

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—According to a statement released by the Civil Service Commission there were about 82,000 more people employed by the U. S. Government, in all departments, than in 1932.

Answering recent allegations that the present Administration was removing civil service protection from many posts, to make room for deserving Democrats, the commission declared that the tendency since Mr. Roosevelt's inauguration had been in the other direction.

Changes by which non-competitive posts had become competitive outnumbered by 6,413 those affected by a reverse procedure, the commission said.

The changes to which reference was made affect only the classified service. Emergency appointments created by law or executive order are not taken into account, as in an effort to get these under way swiftly the posts were filled without regard for civil service law.

A total of 1,698 positions removed from the competitive service were exempt from competition were listed thus:

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, executive order of July 25, 1934, 376.

Division of Investigations, Department of Justice, executive order of July 26, 1933, 1,746.

Veterans Administration, National Soldiers Home, Johnson City, Tenn., executive order of June 16, 1934, 177.

A total of 8,511 positions changed from an excepted to a competitive status were listed by the commission as follows:

Farm Credit Administration, executive orders of March 27, 1933, and June 29, 1934, 6,696.

Collectors of cotton statistics, Bureau of the Census, executive order of May 22, 1933, 776.

Alcohol Tax Unit, Bureau of Internal Revenue, executive order of March 16, 1934, 977.

Department of Justice, positions formerly under Alien Property Custodian, executive order of May 1, 1934, 62.

MINIMUM YEARLY INCOME REPORTED AS NRA GOAL

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—According to plans reported as under way, but not yet definitely announced, the National Recovery Administration will seek the establishment of a minimum annual income for workers as one of the chief labor goals of the Administration.

Members of the new National Industrial Recovery Board feel that it is all right for movie stars to work intermittently, since they receive thousands of dollars each week. But the man who earns only $25 a week, the recovery chiefs insist, has a right to earn it 52 weeks each year.

The board decided, after its first formal organization meeting, to seek assurance to all workers of a yearly income, thereby protecting their families from the ravages of spasmodic unemployment. Industry code members will be asked to consent to the writing of such provisions into their NRA contracts.

The NRA, meantime, was busy with the problems it inherited from the administration of Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, resigned. These include code enforcement, hours, wages, unemployment and the necessary changes to consolidate codes, eliminate overlapping, assess and collect costs, and classify and define industries.

FURUSETH IN STRONG PLEA FOR THE RIGHTS OF LABOR

By A. F. of L. News Service.

San Francisco, Calif.—A report by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor on the part of Government and industry during the splendid address delivered by Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union of America.

The right of labor to "the pursuit of happiness" is vital and was originally set forth in the Declaration of Independence, he said.

"The Declaration was the first constitution of this country," the tall, gaunt old man continued. "It is the essence of the American labor movement, their right to organize for mutual aid and protection.

"Under it we can do whatever we want to do and can agree upon, except interfere with the equal rights of people."

CALIFORNIA FEDERATION HAS FINE CONVENTION

Edward D. Vandeleur Heads Progressive Coast Organization Coming Year; Scharenberg Is Again Secretary.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Pasadena, Calif.—The thirty-fifth annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor, recently concluded here, proved one of the outstanding features of this progressive Coast organization.

Consideration was given a large number of important labor questions, several excellent speakers were heard and the routine business of the convention was conducted with precision and dispatch by the large number of delegates present. Upton Sinclair was formally endorsed for the Governor of California and Governor Merriam was soundly censured for his attitude in recent Coast strikes, particularly for his calling of State troops.

Officers Elected

San Diego was selected as the next convention city, in a close contest with Sacramento, Stockton and Long Beach.

Edward D. Vandeleur was elected president without opposition, succeeding Joseph V. Reck, all other officers were named. The re-election of Paul Scharenberg as secretary-treasurer for the twenty-third consecutive time is believed to establish a record for service in this position in any State.

The roster of officers of the California State Federation of Labor is now complete:

President—Edward D. Vandeleur, San Francisco Street Carmen.

Secretary-Treasurer—Paul Scharenberg, San Francisco Sailors of the Pacific.

Vice Presidents and Executive Board: District No. 1, San Diego, E. F. Nelson, Moving Picture Operators.

District No. 2, Los Angeles, etc.—Harry M. Williams, Los Angeles Electricians 18, new; James C. Coulter, Long Beach Oil Workers.

District No. 3, Santa Barbara, etc.—James Matthams, Santa Barbara Carmen.

District No. 4, Fresno, etc.—James E. Lee, Fresno Teamsters, new.

District No. 5, Modesto, etc.—C. C. Nuttall, Modesto Typos.

District No. 6, San Jose, etc.—Ros. Mannina, San Jose Barbers.

District No. 7, Alameda, etc.—Charles Deal, Oakland Teamsters, new.

District No. 8, Napa, etc.—Charles F. Daly, Vallejo Boilermakers.

District No. 9, San Francisco, with 4 —James E. Hopkins, Teamsters; B. F. Dodge, Cooks; Tony Noriega, Projectionists; J. McManus, Chauffeurs.

District No. 10, Sacramento, etc.—George W. Stokel, Sacramento, Teamsters.

Delegate to A. F. of L.—A. W. Hoch, Los Angeles Machinists.